

A bill (S. 763) to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 46 East Ohio Street in Indianapolis, Indiana, as the "Birch Bayh Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SUNUNU. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read three times, passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD, without intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 763) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 763

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF BIRCH BAYH FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

The Federal building and United States courthouse located at 46 East Ohio Street in Indianapolis, Indiana, shall be known and designated as the "Birch Bayh Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building and United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the Birch Bayh Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

TED WEISS FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. SUNUNU. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 66, H.R. 145.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 145) to designate the Federal building located at 290 Broadway in New York, New York, as the "Ted Weiss Federal Building."

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. JEFFORDS. Madam President, I rise today to express my overwhelming support for H.R. 145, a bill to designate the Federal Building located at 29 Broadway in New York City as the "Ted Weiss Federal Building." The building currently houses the offices of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 2, as well as some Internal Revenue Service offices and some Federal Bureau of Investigation offices.

Ted Weiss was born in Gava, Hungary, on September 17, 1927. At the age of 11, to escape persecution by the Nazi regime, Ted Weiss and his family took passage on one of the last passenger ships to leave Hamburg, Germany in 1938. The Weiss family settled in the United States, and in 1946, Ted Weiss graduated from Hoffman High School in South Amboy, NJ. Upon his graduation, Ted Weiss joined the United States Army. After one year in the Army, Ted Weiss enrolled at Syracuse University, where he earned a bach-

elor's degree in 1951 and a law degree in 1952.

Ted Weiss became a naturalized United States citizen and was admitted to the practice of law in 1953. From 1955 to 1959, Ted Weiss served as an Assistant District Attorney for New York City. He also served on the New York City Council from 1962 to 1977. In 1976, Congressman Weiss was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives to serve in the 95th Congress, and each of the seven succeeding Congresses.

As the ranking member of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, I am very pleased to lend my full support for this legislation. Ted Weiss was a valued member of the House of Representatives and a good friend to many. For many years, Ted and I worked together as co-chairs of the Congressional Arts Caucus. Ted was tireless in his support for the arts and recognized the value of making the arts accessible to all Americans. The naming of the Federal Building at 29 Broadway is a fitting tribute to a man who dedicated his life to public service and the betterment of our nation. Ted Weiss was an American hero, and he is dearly missed here in the halls of Congress.

Mr. SUNUNU. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read three times, passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD, without intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 145) was read the third time and passed.

CARL T. CURTIS NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MIDWEST REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

Mr. SUNUNU. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 70, S. 703.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 703) to designate the regional headquarters building for the National Park Service under construction in Omaha, Nebraska, as the "Carl T. Curtis National Park Service Midwest Regional Headquarters Building."

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. HAGEL. Madam President, I rise today to pay tribute to the late Nebraska U.S. Senator Carl T. Curtis. Curtis represented Nebraska in Congress for 40 years, longer than any other Nebraskan. He began at an early age. A well-known anecdote depicts Curtis as a young boy near Minden, NE, delivering speeches to the animals on his family's farm, in the absence of more engaging company. Not that he always found it here in Congress.

Curtis's life was always about hard work, common sense, and accomplishment. He began his career by obtaining

a law degree by "reading the law" on his own and passing the bar. In Nebraska politics, he was known as a giant-killer, defeating two incumbent Governors, one former Governor, one Governor-to-be, and two former House Members. He is the only elected official in Nebraska State history to win statewide office while losing both Omaha and Lincoln. Curtis remained determined and victorious in the Senate when, in 1975, he waged a successful battle against Senator Jacob Javits, R-NY, for the chairmanship of the Senate Republican conference. As the new chairman of the Republican conference, he changed its role to be that of a research body, providing Republican Senators with relevant information on emerging national issues. The function of the current Senate Republican conference began under Curtis's leadership.

During his 16 years in the House and 24 years in the Senate, Curtis served on the Finance, Agriculture, Rules, and Space Committees. He helped establish a blueprint for flood control and irrigation along the Missouri River. He worked tirelessly to enact the energy tax bill and the Tax Reform Act of 1976. Throughout his life, Curtis was an advocate for small business, agriculture producers, and social security reform. He was a selfless public servant who respected and lived traditional American values.

Outside of the Halls of Congress, Curtis actively supported his fellow Republicans. One of his political highlights came when he was asked by the late Arizona U.S. Senator, Barry Goldwater, to serve as his floor manager at the 1964 Republican National Convention in San Francisco. With Curtis's help, Goldwater won the GOP Presidential nomination that year.

After Curtis finished his distinguished tenure in Congress in 1979, he went back to practicing law in Nebraska, while continuing to be an active voice in politics and an adviser to many Republican candidates and officials. He also filled his time writing his book, "Forty Years Against the Tide," which highlighted his opposition to the welfare state. After Curtis retired, he spent many happy days in Nebraska with friends, family and his wife Mildred.

Curtis had a full political career, but the cornerstone of his life was his family and friends. His first wife, Lois Wylie-Atwater, championed him throughout his political career, along with their two adopted children. After Lois's death, Curtis found companionship in Mildred Genier Baker. They married in 1972. Curtis's journey came to an end on January 24, 2000, but his remarkable legacy lives on. Senator Curtis was a friend and political mentor to many of us. We will always appreciate his willingness to help each of us, his courtesies, his friendship and his integrity. Naming the new Park Service building in Omaha after Senator Carl T. Curtis is an appropriate